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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Vol. VIII, No. 33 | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, July 14, 1945

Best Shot in Nisei Platoon

Pte. Louis Suzuki Wins Medal

BRANTFORD, Ont. — Awards for shooting were presented in an impressive and solemn investiture held here Saturday morning, June 30, by the 17th Platoon, B Company at No. 20 Basic Training Centre.

Following morning parade, the entire Nisei Platoon in full battle order was drawn up in three ranks in front of the hut for the solemn occasion.

Called from place in the ranks to receive awards for the best rifle shot in the platoon was Pte. Louis Suzuki of Toronto, former Kitsilano boy. The medal for the second best shot was awarded to Pte. Dave Watanabe of Toronto and in his absence, received by Pte. J. Kato. Pte. Suzuki scored 59 out of 60 and 60 out of 60 on the range.

Pte. Tom Yamashita received the medal given to the most improved shot in the platoon.

The investiture was carried out with simple but fitting military dignity.

Lieutenant James B. Marion, platoon commanding officer, read the citations, pinned the medals upon the breast of the three privates and saluted in the military style set by French army tradition.

He was assisted by the platoon non-commissioned officers, Sgt. Henry Johnston, Corporal Edward Francis Mullins and Corporal Emerson Roy Sawyer.

Pte. Mits Arikado, formerly of Nakusp and New Westminster, B.C., served as medal bearer during the ceremony.

New Denver Citizen Protests Segregation

NEW DENVER, B.C. — A letter protesting the segregation of persons requesting repatriation to Japan in certain centres, and persons not requesting repatriation in other centres, which is causing "unnecessary turmoil and grief" among the evacuee families, has been sent to Prime Minister King by a prominent local citizen, W. Rutherford.

"A great deal of unnecessary turmoil and grief has been caused lately by the B.C. Security authority in moving Japanese families from one location to another after having behaved admirably in whatever situation they were placed," said the letter.

URGES BETTER TREATMENT

"Now they are being uprooted from friends, home and gardens and being exchanged for others uprooted from their homes.

"The Japanese, both Nationals and Canadians, have behaved, as you know, very well indeed in this crisis in their lives and really deserve more careful and friendly treatment.

"The program you submitted last August for these well-behaved and useful people was quite fair and reasonable and it is to be hoped some of the excited people from the Coast are not permitted to change this."

Only Japanese Internees Being Held Longer Says Ottawa Journal

OTTAWA, Ont.—There has been a general review of cases of persons placed in internment, other than those of Japanese origin, it is reported by the Ottawa Journal.

Each case has been considered on its merits, and the result has been that where it was felt the individual no longer was a danger to the state, release was granted.

As the individual review of cases proceeds, it appears that only those of Japanese origin will be held in Canadian internment camps much longer.

Justice Department officials pointed out that it is not Government policy to disclose when or why an internee has been released. But it is known that a large number of applications for reconsideration of their cases have come before Justice Minister St. Laurent and it is believed that the majority of them were accepted.

It is reported that interned persons of Japanese origin have not been released for over a year. Previous to that many of them left internment to fill jobs in eastern Canada.

Evacuees Go Wild At Orders to Move

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Two evacuee houses in this centre have been left in a damaged condition by their former occupants who were moved to other housing centres under the new segregation orders.

Partially grown vegetables in the gardens have been pulled out. All the windows were smashed, and broken glasses scattered about. The water taps were left running, and the inside of the houses was flooded.

The local Security Commission supervisor, H. P. Lougheed, has wired the supervisors of other centres to collect damage charges of $20 for each house from the former occupants.

Bill Mauldin "Sick" of Anti-Japanese Activities

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Bill Mauldin, noted GI cartoonist of "Up Front" fame, declared in a newspaper interview here that discriminatory activities against Japanese Americans on the West Coast "make me sick."

"Those Japanese American troops in Italy did more than any others, and they killed themselves to prove something to the folks back home," Mauldin said, "I know of two such regiments in Italy that never had a case of AWOL, never had a case of malingering, never had a case of cowardice. No one who has not been in the war has a right to mistreat anyone who has been in the war."

POWELL STREET SCENE CHANGES

Chinese Merchants Take Over Former Li'l Tokyo

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Section along Powell Street once known as the "Li'l Tokyo" of Vancouver is being transformed by the encroachment of many Chinese merchants and families, and its appearance today may more appropriately be described as "Li'l Shanghai".

The Powell street of former days, when housewives made their purchases at the Japanese stores and the street was gay with Nisei children going to school or at play, has ceased to exist. Strange faces peer from behind shop windows, strange people walk daily through this street, and strange children are at play.

Powell street itself wears a different face. Only Powell Drug remains unchanged from former days, while Ernie's Ice Cream showing the same Neon signs, is now run by a Chinese proprietor.

Two Chinese pool rooms have sprung up on this street, one at the site of old Tatsuda Drugs, and another at the site of Furuya stores. The former Sumiyoshi Confectionery has become a second hand store. S. Okumura's Real Estate office has become a shoe-shine stand, while Gypsies have pitched their tents at Kato's Shoe Store.

Many former stores on Powell street have been boarded up or curtained, and become the homes of Chinese families. S. Maikawa with its imposing store front remains empty.

The Powell grounds where the Asahi baseball team used to battle is now being used for softball games by Chinese youths.

Changes have come not only to Powell street but to all other localities where Japanese formerly lived. All homes of the evacuees are filled with new tenants in this city which is experiencing a housing shortage unequalled in its history.

The Japanese Hall on Alexander street which the army used as barracks at one time now stands empty. The windows of the old school building next door have been smashed, and rolls of barbed wires have been left behind in its front court. Fairview and Kitsilano Language schools and the Buddhist Hall are also empty.

Showa Language school and the Buddhist Hall have become a Ukrainian Hall.

The Anglican Church on 3rd Avenue is a factory for the manufacture of household furniture, while the Holy Cross church on Cordova street is now somebody's residence.

The back part of the Hompa Buddhist Hall is a residence, while the hall section stands empty and dilapidated.

The Russians hold church services in the former Powell United Church, and its gymnasium is used for kindergarten and Sunday School by the First United Church.

A recent visitor to Vancouver recorded the following detailed list

(Please turn to Page 7)

Notice to Subscribers

With the condensed issue which will appear next week, July 19th, The New Canadian will have published its last edition from Kaslo.

The following issue is scheduled to appear form Winnipeg in the beginning of August, but if for reasons beyond our control, the paper is a few days late, we ask our readers' indulgence.

We ask our readers to address all communications after July 19th to our new address:

The New Canadian
501 Talbot Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

(If any mails are received at Kaslo, arrangements will be made to have them forwarded immediately to our Winnipeg address.)

We wish to thank our readers for the support you have given The New Canadian in the past, and hope that you will continue to support it as faithfully in the future.

—THE NEW CANADIAN

Ottawa May Ease Defence Regulations To Permit Release of Civilian Internees

VANCOUVER, B.C. — All enemy internees in Canada, except disloyal persons of Japanese origin, may be released shortly, The Vancouver Sun reported in a newspage story on July 6.

The report stated that it was learned in Ottawa that a recommendation to that effect will be placed before the Federal cabinet soon by the inter-departmental committee of the war cabinet.

The recommendation applies only to civilian internees. Prisoners of war will not be affected.

The committee already has recommended that many sections of the Defence of Canada regulations be eliminated.

However, retention of Section 39A of the regulations, which prohibits the publication or circulation of treasonable statements, will be advised.

There are no German, Italian or Japanese internees in this (B.C.) province now, the report stated. B.C. Japanese who were interned are now "somewhere in the east."

Already more than half the German and Italian internees in Canada have been "released", although no Japanese internees have been given freedom. Some of the German internees have been sent to Germany, presumably the "worst" ones.

The others who have been released [illegible] regularly to [illegible] authorities.

The Ottawa report said that [illegible] who have expressed disloyal sentiments would [illegible]

[illegible]

Housing Shortage Slows Relocation

VANCOUVER, B. C. — The Dominion Government program of relocating British Columbia Japanese east of the Rockies slowed down last month according to figures released by the B. C. Security Commission, says the Canadian Press report.

Up to June 25, 106 Japanese including 78 adults have left B. C. for other parts of Canada. The total of less than half that of April when a peak of 214 Japanese moved East. In May the total was 122.

Security Commission officials said the drop last month was caused by housing shortage in the East and also that replacement officers now had reached "people who are more difficult to resettle."

Reflecting Vancouver's property boom, the city's tax-sale property is selling at highest prices in history, reports the Vancouver Province.

Acting Mayor Charles Jones, chairman of city property committee, announced the city is now obtaining close to 100 per cent of assessed value for its tax-sale lots.

After Five Years' Active Service

Nisei Veteran Returns From Europe

CALGARY [illegible] the ranks of Canadian soldiers [illegible] who returned to this city on June 19 [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Sons of [illegible] active service in Europe.

[illegible]

Asahi Members Enter Montreal Leagues; Suga Plays for Eagles

By COSSY ASADA

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Many Nisei baseball players who formerly starred for the Asahi's in Vancouver's Burrard League as well as young players developed in B. C.'s "ghost" towns have entered local leagues and are receiving favorable comments in the Montreal papers.

Playing centre field for the Eagles of the Atwater League is the former star Asahi pitcher and top batter, Kaz Suga. Suga, who used to hit in the 100's for the Asahi's was signed recently and played without any practice on June 20th.

[illegible] Asahi outfielder, is [illegible] for the Eagles. He is expected to make the team without [illegible]

[illegible]

KASLO RCMP ROAD BLOCK DISCONTINUED

KASLO, B.C. — It was learned through unofficial sources this week that the R.C.M.P. block house which is placed a few miles out of this centre on the highway to Nelson will be closed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] B. C. successfully passed the examination set by the Medical Council of Canada.

This entitles him to set up practice in any part of the Dominion.

[illegible] training in a [illegible] are asked to contact Sgt. Nishikawa [illegible] in India.

[illegible] holding down a fielding position for the Seven Up's.

[illegible] whether Nelson [illegible] City Council declared last week that the B.C. M.P. and not the Council made the restriction.

The Evacuees Are Reluctant

Segregation Progresses Slowly

The segregation program moved slowly along this week with few families interchanging between centres. A number have relocated eastward rather than transfer to Kaslo to await redistribution.

Movements were small this week and as in the previous week, the actual number transferred between centres was less than what was scheduled.

Only one family moved from Kaslo this week to one of the Slocan Valley repatriate centres. The incoming movement, however, was larger with three families coming from New Denver and two families and one single man coming from Slocan. The transferees were transported over the tortuous sixty mile road on passenger cars. The New Denver group came via the C.P.R. spur line.

Among those brought to Kaslo under the segregation policy, Herbie Tanaka was the first to move east. He left for Montreal on June 11th.

Exchange of non-repatriates not suitable for relocation and repatriates between New Denver, designated centre for non-repatriates, and the Slocan Valley and Tashme repatriate centres continued but many families have received extensions for stay in their respective centres.

Upwards of 60 people passed through Nelson on their way to New Denver from Tashme last week. However, only a small number departed from New Denver and Rosebery for Tashme.

In Lemon Creek, where it has been reported 90% have signed up for repatriation, there seems to be little difficulty in moving the non-repatriate families out, a correspondent writes.

Individuals unhampered by family responsibilities have chosen to relocate eastward from Lemon Creek rather than be sent to Kaslo for an indefinite stay. Other groups have received notices to move to New Denver.

Sophy-Eds Swing and Sway

HAMILTON, Ont.—A highly successful mid-summer dance was held by the Sophy-Ed Club in the Y.M.C.A. upper gym on June 30th. Visitors included Nisei from many points in southern Ontario as well as Nisei soldiers stationed at nearby camps.

D. Tanabe New Agent At Lemon Creek

With the shifting of families following the announcement of the segregation policy, a change in The New Canadian agent in Lemon Creek has been made.

Lemon Creek subscribers are notified that Mr. Danzo Tanabe has taken over the agency at that centre following the departure of W. Tateishi for New Denver.

All subscribers are requested to contact Mr. Tanabe for any changes of address, renewals for subscriptions and insertions of advertisements.

K. Inouye Takes Over Bay Farm Agency

A change of The New Canadian agent at Bay Farm has been made following the departure of M. Goto for Hamilton, Ont. Our new agent will be K. Inouye. Subscribers are requested to get in touch with the new agent for any renewals or changes of addresses which they may wish to make in the future.

HELP WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Chief cook in a hotel. Must be honest, clean and know how to cut meat, make menus, how to run a kitchen and pastry cooking. Must have organizational ability and get along with co-workers. Serve on the average 85 people, three meals per day. Prefer a married man. Salary will be $100 a month with meals included. 9 to 10 hour day. Willing to hire second cook. Salary $70 per month with meals. Kitchen staff includes four in the kitchen four in the dining room. Apply to J. R. Booker, Healy Hotel, Swift Current, Sask.

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Nisei Interpretors Bring

"Meagre Results" Says Life

Life Magazine, pictorial newsmagazine, declared in a feature article this week that use of Japanese Americans and Japanese-speaking Americans in the campaign on Guam brought "meagre results" in persuading enemy Japanese troups to surrender.

"At first the American sound trucks used Japanese - speaking American and Nisei, whose strange voices and accent brought meagre results. After one Japanese prisoner volunteered to speak to his comrades in the jungle, surrenders came more frequently. Other stockade Japs were used. Willing to help, they suggested useful changes in the surrender appeals," the article stated.

"The Japanese written character is a revealing and personal thing, even more than handwriting. When they were in the bush, the prisoners had mistrusted the strange hand of the Nisei and Americans." The article declared that enemy Japanese prisoners offered to write leaflets themselves to persuade their enemies to surrender.

Alberta Beet Crop More Promising Than Last Year

RAYMOND, Alta. — Although somewhat late due to a wet, cool spring, the 30,000 acre beet crop throughout southern Alberta promises to be as good as last year, probably better, according to the Lethbridge Herald.

According to sugar company officials, there remains about 500 acres to be thinned and recent warm days have caused rapid growth of weeds together with beets.

There has been slight damage from hail in some districts but there is little loss anticipated from this source.

Thinning will be completed shortly and cultivating is progressing very favorably with adequate moisture boosting growth quite rapidly.

Niseiette Directs Teen-Agers

High River Youths Present Hit Revue

(Special to The New Canadian)

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Mrs. Mar- Marjorie Wong of High River, Alta., formerly Miss Marjorie Kuwata of Victoria, B. C., was conspicuously successful in the direction of a "Teen-age Revue" which filled the town hall here to capacity on two successive evenings early in June.

Marjorie, together with other members of the United Church Young People Society, had been sponsoring a weekly "Teen-age Canteen". This has become increasingly popular in bringing together all the younger teen-agers of the town every Friday evening for supervised games, dancing and so on. Quite an amount of budding talent was discovered in that assembly of youngsters, so it was decided to venture a revue under the direction of Marjorie Wong.

Commenting on the success of this venture, the High River Times of June 7 writes "A wonderful performance. The young people and their directors have earned every word of praise that has been given them.

"There were certain features of unusual interest in this sparkling entertainment. All those taking part were members of the Teen-age Canteen; many of them never before had had any stage experience. The colorful costumes were designed by Marjorie Wong, involving no end of invention to achieve a maximum effect at minimum cost. Mrs. Kuwata cut out all the costumes, and the young actors themselves did the making. Mr. Kuwata added his help by painting all the hats in the hilarious cowgirl number "Don't Fence Me In." The revue commenced promptly and flowed along smoothly, and was undoubtedly one of the best amateur performances the town has seen for many a year."

Another member of the Kuwata family who took part admirably in the songs and dances was Patsy, Marjorie's young sister.

Dance numbers of the programme included solos in ballet and tap; dance quartets and novelties. Marjorie staged and directed these, appearing herself in several [illegible] and also giving a beautiful ballet solo which was repeatedly encored.

A number of other adults' interested in the Teen-age Canteen [illegible]

[illegible] her an art and [illegible] [illegible] printer.

✣ Two Couples Wed in Hamilton ✣

HAYASHI—HATASHITA

HAMILTON, Ont.—A very pretty wedding took place at the Melrose United Church when Kay Hatashita of Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Iseji Hatashita of Tashme and formerly of Vancouver, B. C., was joined in holy matrimony with Mr. Tatsuo Hayashi of Toronto, on June 9, 4:30 p.m. Dr. John Mutch officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother Mr. Frank M. Hatashita in the absence of her father. Attending the bride were Miss Mary Hanagaki as maid of honor and Miss Muneko Arikado as bridesmaid. Supporting the groom was Mr. Tom Nobuoka. Mr. Osamu Hatashita acted as usher.

The couple honeymooned in Montreal. They will make their home in Toronto.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. J. Oiye of Guelph, Ont.

* * *

WATANABE—UYENOBU

HAMILTON, Ont. — In a quiet wedding ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuji Watanabe, Marie Yoshinobu, elder daughter of Mrs. Yoshino Uyenobu exchanged nuptial vows with Mr. Yoshinobu Watanabe, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe on June 30.

Baishakunin for the occasion was Mr. K. Murakami.

* * *

ENGAGEMENT

GREENWOOD, B. C. — Former Vancouverites will note with interest the engagement announcement of Miss Fumiyo Nakatsu, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Nakatsu to Mr. Seiji Onizuka, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Onizuka.

The announcement was made at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Onizuka on July 1. Rev. Y. Ogura was present.

The groom-to-be was formerly of The New Canadian staff.

* * *

A NEW ADDITION

GREENWOOD, B.C. — The stork paid a visit to the Greenwood hospital and presented Mr. and Mrs. Hisao Mizutani, transferees from Kaslo, with a baby girl—Mikiko—on June 14.

* * *

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the generous donation from Mr. and Mrs. T. Watanabe commemorating the event of their son's marriage.

SPORTS

Hinodes Battered 9—2 by Powerful Vernon Squad; Kelowna Staves Off Summerland Bid for First Win

By BOBO

TEAMS	P	W	L	Pct.
Kelowna	3	3	0	6
Vernon	3	2	1	4
OK Centre	3	1	2	2
Summerland	3	0	3	3

The games played before OK Centre entered the league do not count in league standings.

* * *

On June 24th, the Vernon team visited Summerland's Crescent Beach Baseball grounds and went home victorious by a 9—2 count over the Hinodes of Summerland. Ronny Mende pitched excellent ball for the Vernon team, allowing only 6 hits. Brothers Vic and Mits Araki shared pitching duties for the Hinodes. Tosh Hashimoto and Chuck Terada provided the winners with power at the plate collecting 4 of Vernon's 8 hits. For the losers, Chu Toda led the way with a couple of hits. Shortstop, Sam Imayoshi, had a lucky day scooping up 9 assists and 2 put-outs with nary an error.

Batteries: Vernon—R. Mende and Kiyoshi Suga. Summerland — Vic Araki (2), Mits Araki and Min Kita. Umpires; Art Matsunoshita and Bob Yamabe.

* * *

Summerland travelled to Kelowna to tangle with the Orchard City crew on July 2nd and waged a bitter and brilliant battle, only to have luck run out and the game was lost with a heart-breaking 9—8 score. For the first time this season the Hinodes had a reasonable chance to win as they led 6—3 going into the disastrous 7th inning. In the eighth, Kelowna went 2 up as pitcher Suey Koga practically won his own game by hitting a two-ply wallop past left-fielder Frankie Kuroda which brought in two runs.

Summerland was not downhearted for in the last inning, things began to happen. First batter, Sam Imayoshi, singled to left and the next batter Frank Kuroda, who had failed to hit in five previous games, scorched one of Suey Koga's fast ones for a line drive homer along the left field foul line which tied up the ball game. This home run caused a ten minute delay in the game when ump George Weda called it a foul ball. The Summerland crew protested and finally won out the protest on the strength of admittance from the Kelowna third baseman who said it was fair.

With the score tied 8—8, Kelowna came to bat in the last of the ninth. Shig Kawahara tripled to right field and successfully got out of two hot-boxes, only to be caught napping the third time. Bob Yamamoto got a walk, stole second and came in with the winning run as Tom Tomiye hit one to the shortstop Sam Imayoshi who failed to gather it in. Frank Kuroda made a valiant throw from left-field to cut off Yamamoto but failed by inches.

Fifth Inning Rally Brings Iron Springs 19—10 Win

IRON SPRINGS, Alta. — Iron Springs Y.P.A. moved into second place after trouncing the Picture Butte Chinooks 19—10 on July 1.

S. Ohno for Chinooks pitched nice ball for the losers until the fatal 5th inning when the Y.P.A.s pushed over 11 runs. The Chinooks were leading up to the 5th, taking advantage of pitcher K. Moriyama's wildness. Roy Hayashi relieved Moriyama and allowed only 3 hits for the remainder of the game.

[illegible] Y. H[illegible]

Y. P. A.	103 011 [illegible]	19	11	7
Chinook	252 [illegible]	10	6	4

Batteries: [illegible]—K. Moriyama, R. [illegible] Mits Araki. Chinooks—[illegible] N. Moriyama.

North Side Downs South 9-6 In Alberta All Star Meet

COALDALE, Alta.—On July 2nd Northern Division All Stars beat the Southern Division All Stars 9—6 here. Costly errors of the opposition combined with the ability to hit in the clutches won the game for the North Side. North Side led all the way until the 7th when [illegible] Yahiro's bad throw to [illegible] enabled 2 runs to score and South Siders J. Higa's 2 run double tied the game. South Side [illegible] Hori, after showing [illegible] striking out [illegible] [illegible] for 3 runs.

* * *

COALDALE, Alta.—[illegible] a scheduled game of [illegible] Alberta Baseball League [illegible] Coaldale Bussei [illegible] 7 decision to the [illegible] Y.M.B.A., enabling the [illegible] team to climb into first place.

まだ求人の方が多い

建築労働者が足らぬオンタリオ

(オタワ発) 戦時産業では此程度迄も不足してゐるのは建築労働者の職業紹介を行つてゐるにも拘らず州内で一層逼迫しオンタリオは建築労働者に足らず病院の増築其他に人手を要してゐるときにガヴァメントの協力を得て[illegible]ゐるのである。各都市の労働者の[illegible]たるマネーヂャー[illegible]を[illegible]と次の通り表して居る。六月廿三日現在加奈陀全十七の大都市における協力[illegible]は求人[illegible]に対して求[illegible]一人[illegible]に対し[illegible]千五十六の求人に対し申込者は[illegible]九千八百九十七人しかなかつたのである

	求人数	求職数
ハリファックス	二、七八〇	一、五七七
モントリオール地方	二八、六九六	四、三五〇
トロント	三〇、九八五	三、一七七
ウイニペッグ	四、〇三二	三、九〇三
レヂャイナ	二、〇五三	一、五三八
エドモントン	一、六六三	二、〇一八
カルガリー	一、四九一	九〇四
晩香坡	六、五〇〇	三、一三〇
ビクトリア	九九〇	六八二

病院のベッド・スペースは絶対必要が増加してゐるにも拘らず看護婦不足のために病室閉鎖の止むなきに至つてゐるところが多く[illegible]は一九二八年十一月一九二九年のスペンサー[illegible]病院[illegible]にて[illegible]してゐるが病院当局では閉鎖して居る。晩香坡市の市立病院だけでも更に五十名の看護婦を早急に必要としてゐるといふがトロントの市立病院なども看護婦不足からアイソレーション患者用の一部分を閉鎖してゐる。

年末迄に帰還する カナダ軍十二萬

(オタワ発) 本年七月から十二月迄の六ケ月間に加奈陀の陸海空軍人十二萬六千が帰還する予定であるが、それでも欧州に残つてゐる加奈陀軍人は尚十二萬五千人といふ事になる(戦時中の[illegible])では帰還を待つて居る加奈陀兵が[illegible]の船便がなくて[illegible]

看護婦不足

晩香坡でも看護婦不足[illegible]に困つて[illegible]

平均週給卅二弗半

(晩香坡発) 五月一日現在の晩香坡市内の労働者の一週平均賃金は三十二弗七十四仙で昨年五月に比し四十一仙の増加である。加奈陀全体を通しての一週平均賃金は三十一弗五十五仙でビー・シー全体の平均は三十五弗六十仙である。

ヴァンクーヴァの土地熱

(晩香坡発) 晩香坡に於ける土地売買が盛んになつた事情を反映して市のタキスセールに出てゐる土地も[illegible]の高価で取引されてゐるを評価額の全額に近い値段で競られてゐると市当局の財産委員長ジョーンス市議が発表してゐる。四年前には評価額の六割にしか売れなかつたものである。

(オタワ発) 加奈陀内の主要都市の市長十名はオタワに出向いて政府当局と住宅問題につき協議してゐるが市長等は先づ復員する兵隊に住居を与へることを第一にして低家賃家屋をドシドシ建てる事を要請し、[illegible]といふ[illegible]の意見を直接陳情したがよい返事を得て居る

ロギングキャンプ 山火事で閉鎖

(晩香坡発) 先週末来晩香坡島各地のロッグ山で山火事が起り一千エーカー以上が焼けて居るが山林当局では晩香坡島及びローアーメンランドのロギングキャンプの作業中止を発令した

肉類定量制 近々再び実施

(オタワ発) カナダの肉類に対するラーショニング制は一九四三年五月から四四年三月まで続いて其後廃止されてゐたが、世界的な肉類不足と特に欧州への供給をはかる為に数週間以内に再び之を実施する事になるやもしれず一週一人当り一封度半

ピーシー大学にも 法科を新設

(ヴィクトリア発) ビー・シー大学には此の秋から法科を新設する事になるとデブファリス上院議員はビーシー州弁護士協会の大会で発表した。州政府から二萬弗を充当し学生の授業料と合せて其費用にあてるのだといふ。

アルバータ州のビーツ作

大体昨年程度は出来る見込

(レスブリッヂ発) アルバータ州の砂糖大根耕作者達は[illegible]ユナイテッド・シュガー・ビーツ[illegible]の三割[illegible]は[illegible]のため少し遅れすぎた[illegible]、今年の収穫は大体昨年程度或はそれ以上の収穫だらうと予想されてゐる。砂糖会社当局の発表ではまだ間引を完了してない所が五百エーカー余りある。最近の好天気でビーツも順調にのびてゐる。或地方では降雹があつたが其の被害は大した事ではないと見られてゐる。

今年も助力

オカナガンの果實收穫をスローカン方面の日本人が

(ケロナ発) オカナガン・ヴァレーからの本年のソフト・フルーツ出荷は六月末にカルガリー、エドモントン向けのチェリーのカーロードが送り出されたのを手始めに陸続出荷されてゐてチェリーは今や盛りとなつてゐるがアプリコットも既に出はじめたしアップルの早手も出始めて居る。オカナガン各地のフルーツ収穫は昨年の如くスローカン方面から多数の日本人男女が出かけて人手不足を補つて居る。

(晩香坡発) ビー・シー州の今年のラスベリーは非常な出来で今迄からつみ始めてゐるが少くとも三千

メリット附近農況

(メリット通信) 当地附近のグレーン地方では今年は[illegible]が続いた為めへイの発育が悪く七月初旬に至るも五・六時しか伸びて居らぬ有様だが其他に近来の日照りにてかわき上げるので発育は益々妨げられ、それに加へてイナゴが非常に多いので作物の被害甚しく(へイなどは所によつては半作以下だらうと見受けられる。一方六月初旬よりは当地のコールウォーター・リヴァーが増水して方々に水たまりが出来た為め蚊がウンと発生して此頃は夕方などスクリーン・ドーアの戸口を見る事を出来ず[illegible]をでに至る程です。此の蚊の出入りも大変な騒ぎである。七月になれば退散して行くであらう。

鮭漁者ストライキ

(晩香坡発) 本年の鮭漁期に入つて第二回目のストライキがおこつた。ユーナイテッド漁者組合所属のセーン・ボート漁労者がキャナリーとの契約がまとまらずに休業してゐるのであるが、ギルネット漁者も一週間ストライキ後七月一日から作業を開始した。

欧州の食料不足

(ロンドン発) デンマークとスエーデンを除く外の欧洲各国の食料の乏しき不足といふ重大問題が起りて居る。民衆の大部分は漸く直面して居る。

インカムタキスを

減額の模様

(オタワ発) 八月に開会されるオタワの議会ではイルズレー蔵相から[illegible]インカムタキス減額が発表されるかも予想されてゐるが恐らくは来年度以後の三ケ月に於て月給からインカムタキスを差引くのを止める形式で行はれるだらう

◇パッカーのラーショングーポン第九〇號から一二五號までは八月三十一日以後は無効となる旨物価局で発表。第一一五號は七月廿六日から有効である

(前略)命をつないでゐる有様で闇取引が盛んに行はれてゐて事態が早急に改善される見込は一寸ない

サマーキャンプへ

(レモン・クリーキ通信) 当地合同教会のシーナーテイチャーのガールズ二十四名は七月三日から一週間ニューデンヴァーのサマーキャンプで過した

人事消息

■婚約 グリーンウッドの息浪本吉氏(福岡県人)長男清治氏と中津直次郎氏(和歌山県人)三女文代嬢は七月一日鬼塚氏宅にて小倉牧師司式の下に婚約式挙行▲トロントの故谷田節瀬作氏長女琴子嬢はスローカンの足立正人氏長男拝夫氏と菅谷安之助氏の仲介で婚約六月十五日ミセス谷田節宅で挙式した

■結婚 ミドルトンの渡辺長次氏長男義信氏と上信ヨシノ氏長女マリエ嬢は村上勝次氏の仲介で豫てこん約中だつたが六月三十日自宅で結婚式挙行

■出生 グリーンウッドの水谷久雄氏(カズローから移転)夫人は六月十四日病院で女児を出産、美樹子と命名

■追悼 昨年の夏カズローで死去した小田ユキノ氏及水口清一郎氏の一周忌が六月三十日トロントの小田義夫氏宅にて清水牧師司式の下に営まれた

■死亡 ニューデンヴァーの寺村栄次郎氏(五九)は病気入院中だつたが七月六日死去、同八日同地会館にて浅香、片津両牧師司式の下に葬儀を執行した

外次郎

兼て当地病院に入院加療中の夫外次郎儀病養中の処薬石効なく七月六日午前十時遂に永眠仕候間生前御厚誼に蒙り候各位に謹告仕候尚葬儀は七月八日午後九時より自宅に於て浅香片津両牧師司式にて同様教会に於て執行仕り同日午後八時より会館に於て浅香牧師司式の下に告別式を相営み候処其節は多忙中にも不拘多数御参列被下且つ御香典を賜り誠に難有御礼申上候以上

右乍略儀以紙上御挨拶申上候

七月九日 ニューデンヴァー

妻 寺村 [illegible]

息 [illegible]

在日本 女 [illegible]

婿 富江 [illegible]

嫁 吉川 [illegible]

弟 西川 [illegible]

義弟 西村 [illegible]

葬儀委員 [illegible]

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▲結婚指環 御希望に応じ製作致します
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▲ウエストウォルドより返送いたします

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◇結婚指環 男女腕時計
◇御用命下さい

スローカン 重田房造

「小東京」もいまや「小上海」の感
曾ての日本人の商業中心地パウエル街の變り果てた姿

（晩香坡發）曾ては「小東京」といはれたパウエル街の旧日本人商業中心地も多くは支那人の店に變つて今や「小上海」の感じが深い。試みにパウエル街二百番臺から四百番臺までの店が何ういふ風に變つてゐるかを記して見ると――

二百番臺の南側

（以前）　（現在）

[illegible]會　支那人靴屋
[illegible]屋　支那人の店
村[illegible]　ツエアハウス
[illegible]　支那人クリーナー
[illegible]會　女ハット店
大[illegible]所　支那人洗濯所
日の[illegible]屋　支那人醤油店
[illegible]合　住居
[illegible]　支那人グロッサリー
[illegible]　空家
[illegible]　空家
つばめ飯屋　安田氏の[illegible]も昔のまゝにあるが住居
森本魚店　住居
富松運送會　支那人圖書館
中村花屋　すま居

▲二百番臺の北側

アーニー・アイスクリーム　支那人が同じ看板で經營
セーフラー・ガラージ　白人のガラージ
（角からグラージは[illegible]はすま居）
松宮野瀬商會　空家
松宮食料品店　支那人食料品店
ときわ床　一度は店、今は空家
誠心堂藥店　すま居
いつぷく飯屋　同
昭和タキシー　同
香村商店　支那人食料雑貨店

三百番臺の南側

川崎フルーツ店　白人フルーツ店
田中自轉車店　すま居
東松花屋　同
富士チャプスイ　以前ファクトリーに使つたが今は空家
古屋商店　支那人の球場
エンプレス・カフエー　支那人レストラント
武藏屋（菓子屋）　すま居
奥村事務所　シユー・シャイン場
加藤靴店　空家（ジプシーが居る）
パウエル・ベーカリー　支那人コンフエクショナリー
銀座ランチ　すま居
其の隣り　支那人レストラント
名畑靴屋　しな人コンフエクショナリー
林すしや　サイン屋
秋山金物みせ　ウエアハウス
澁谷商店　空家
新南京　請負事務所
近藤藥屋　ゾーダファウンテン兼コンフエクショナリー
住よし　セコンドハンド店
ニューフイッシ　同

▲三百番臺の北側

日加貯蓄　古物オークションセールス場
大正堂　支那人の球場
速見ラヂオ屋　教會
新見商會　支那人「樂梅房」の看板あり
前川魚屋　修理中
宮崎商店　卵ホールセール
蛭崎商店　大工の工場
スター魚屋　プラマー
其の隣り　セコンドハンドみせ
鈴木菓子屋　支那人プレスや
かすが饅頭屋　空家
前川商てん　空家
鈴木眼鏡てん　ハカリや
其の隣り　支那人電氣や今は閉鎖
其の隣り　いへは取拂はれてゐる
塩見商てん　セコンドハンドみせ
齋藤プレス屋　すま居
パウエル・ドラッグ　元通り

パウエル街四百だい

パウエル街四百番臺では一、二の商店は黒人と支那人のになつてゐるが大抵は住居か空家で、パウエル街一たいの商店を住居に使つてゐる所ではウインドウに板かカーテンを張つてゐる。往年「朝日軍」が妙技をふるつたパウエル野球場は今では支那人のソフトボ[illegible]になつてをりカドーは住宅。

學校と教會

▲アレキサンダーの語學校――新校舎は一時兵隊が使つたらしい。舊校舎はフロントのウインドウは破れて入口にはバーブド・ワイヤが丸めて置いてある。

▲フエアビユー語學校――以前管理者が居たルームは住まゐとなつてゐるが其他は使つてゐない。

▲キチラノ語學校と佛教會――校舎が丈夫に打つてあるので佛教會と共に毀りはないが、隣の火事で少しこげてゐる。

▲昭和語學校と佛教會――ユークレニアン・ホールになつてをり一部は住まゐ。

▲聖公會――第三街は家具製造所。

▲本派佛教會――以前の事務所は住まゐで、他は使つてをらぬがフロント[illegible]大抵破れてゐて階段の手摺なども大抵取られて居る。

▲パウエル合同教會――ロシア人教會に變り、體育館は第一合同教會の日語學校と幼稚園になつてゐる。フエアビユウ合同教會は[illegible]教會で使つてゐる。

▲新西院佛教會――下は住居、上は使つてをらずウインドウに[illegible]が打つてある。

▲大陸日報――二階は住まゐで下は使つて居ない。加奈陀新報は火事で家が半焼け[illegible]なつてゐる。

晩香坡の甚だしい住宅難
フレザーヴアレーの苺は草のなか

七月初めに出晩して三週間の豫定で滯在して居るのだが、困つたのはホテルで、どこへ行つても空がない。ホテルは一ヶ月も前から頼んでおかねばルームなど無いその事である。漸くルーミング・ハウスで一室借りられたものゝ一晩中南京蟲に苦しめられ困つてしまつたので以前自分の隣に居たロシア人で親切な人が居たのを思ひ出して會ひに行つたら「ホテルなどさがさずとも家に來い」との事で大喜びで厄介になつて居る。晩香坡は今や人が多いのに家が不足で、今までは人が住む事を許さなかつた古い家も皆住宅になつてゐる。それも二家族三家族が一しよに住むといふ始末で、住宅難の[illegible]なども全然見られぬ。汽車の窓からフレザーヴァレーの苺畑を見たが大抵は「草の中の苺」をつんでゐるのが見られただけで、もうジャ[illegible]ンの模範農場の前に二・三ユー[illegible]美しい苺畑が認められた[illegible]る。でも七月なのに苺は餘り出てゐない。（ユア生）

二世兵の射撃優秀者
ブラントフオードの兵營で受賞

（オンタリオ州ブラントフォード發）當地の加奈陀軍第二十基本訓練所で去る六月三十日土曜日の朝[illegible]中隊第十七小隊の射撃優秀者に對する賞狀授與式が擧行せられた。[illegible]の行事に續いて二世兵士が[illegible]する小隊全部は兵舎の前に三列[illegible]に整列して嚴肅かい式は嚴肅に行はれたのであつたが賞狀授[illegible]者の[illegible]であつた。

△[illegible]賞、トロントの鈴木ハイ[illegible]キチラノのボーイ（六十點滿點中五十九點まで命中といふ[illegible]）

△[illegible]賞、トロントの高橋ダー[illegible]（[illegible]中だつたので加へぜ[illegible]て[illegible]）

△進級賞　山下トム君

賞狀授與に當り中隊長マリオン中尉は賞狀を讀みあげて三名の日系兵士の胸間にメダルを付けてやつた。フランス陸軍の傳統によつてきまつてゐる方式により軍隊式敬禮をなした。式は小隊のジョンソン軍曹、ミュシュアス伍長、ソーヤー伍長によつて補佐され、杉門スミツ君（元ナカスプ及新西院居じう者）がメダル持者の役をつとめた。

二世兵凱旋
カルガリーの西川千松軍曹

（カルガリー發）六月十九日に當市へ凱旋して來た加奈陀兵の中に過去五ケ年半歐洲の戰野で活躍した日系の一兵士が加はつてゐた。西川千松軍曹が其の人で同氏は今次戰爭が始まつて間もなくの一九三九年九月に加奈陀陸軍に入り一九三九年十二月には歐洲に出征して各地を轉戰したのである。尚西川軍曹はピーシー沿岸よりの日本人總移動で元晩市に居た兄の西川清吉、同清太良兩氏との交通の途を失つてゐるので左記へ通知方を求めてゐる。

c/o G. J. Matsuoka,
No. 8 Curtis Block,
Calgary, Alta.

エネミーエリエン釋放の模様

（晩香坡發）加奈陀内のあらゆるエネミーエリエンの中不忠誠なる日系人を除くの他の者は遠からず釋放されるであらうと七月六日のヴァンクーヴァー・サン紙は報じてゐる。各省關係委員會から近く右の進言を閣議に提出するのだといふが委員會では加奈陀の國防法の多くの條項を取去る事も同時に進言してゐると云はれる。

マウンテドポリス見張所廢止か

（カズロー發）カズローからネルソンへの通路にあるマウンテッドポリスのブロックハウスは今月末には取のけられるであらうといふ非公式な情報がある。理由は說明されないがカズローからの再定住者の東行を便ならしめるためかも知れぬと見られる。

激化する米空軍の日本爆擊

（グアム發）今週火曜日米空軍はマリアナ基地からの一千臺のB二九號其他五百五十機を出動して東京を中心に九州四國から北は仙臺まで日本各地を爆撃、金曜日にも超要塞機五百機が重ねて空襲を敢行した。ミッツ長官は對日本上陸を暗示して居る（東京放送）。容襲避難民二十萬人を北海道へ移す事になつたが市民は戰鬪部隊に編成は着々と進み先づ十五萬の鐵道從業者が、動員される。全國に亙り惡化する工場には老婦人まで參加してをり主要食料品定量は更に一割削減された。米空軍の九州爆撃で飛行機製造は一時停頓したが最新式優秀機製出は順調に増加し、松葉から航空油抽出にも成功して居る。德富蘇峰翁は毎日新聞紙上で政府が太平洋の島々を失つた事の重大性を國民に知らせず樂觀視すぎるのを論難して居る。

御禮

去る六月三十日亡母ユキノ及亡水口清一郎兩人の一周忌を清水牧師司式の下に催しました際は澤山の供花を頂き[illegible]不拘多數お出で下さいまして故人の爲に一夕を過す事の出來ました事を有難く感謝申して居ります。略儀以紙上厚く御禮申上ます

トロント市　小田義夫

御禮

過去三ヶ年間當地滯在中[illegible]ご援助により永々月日に不肖ながら何の落度も[illegible]職責を果し得ました事は一重に皆様の御指導の賜と深く感謝致します。此度スローカンへ轉勤するに當りましては早朝にも拘らずお見送り下され又[illegible]友會よりは感謝狀や記念品まで贈[illegible]實に行屆く身に餘る光榮と感激[illegible]お暇[illegible]上げると共にみな様が益々ご健在にご奮鬪せられるやうお祈りしてお別れ致します。先は紙上を以てお禮まで申し上げます

七月十二日　幸田寅　同　富內一

カズロー在留御一同様

コツク入用

サスカチワン州スイフトカレントのセーリー・ホテルで英語の話せる出來るチーフ・コックを求めてゐる。食付で月給百弗。ケッチンには[illegible]八人で働き、一日平均三十五名の客の用意をする程度の仕事である。委細は英文頁を參照のこと

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方から頂きましたのに對し紙上にご深謝致します

▲ハミルトンの高橋辰夫氏（長男の結婚記念）

ニューカナデアン

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

(發行所) ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

(購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

社説

再定住の補助金を増額する必要

ビーシー州内インテリアタウン居住地からロッキー以東への日系人の再定住は引續き行はれてはゐるものゝ、政府居住地には尚ほ數千の人々が殘つてゐる。此等の中には日本人ナショナルもあれば歸化人もありカナダ生れのものもある。多くの者は歸國申請書にサインしてをり、中にはほんたうに日本へ歸りたいと願つてゐる者もあるけれども、大部分の者は東部へ送り出されるのを回避するためにサインしたのだと見られてゐる。

人々が東部へ再定住するのに乗氣を示さない理由の中には、未知の土地に對する不安定の恐れや、適當つての安定を得られてゐるインテリアタウンから去ることに氣が進まないとか、消極的に賦れるといふ踏みを持つとか等々、色々の事が擧げられてゐる。だが、再定住が進むに從つて一層具體的な他の障害のあることが愈々明かとなつて來た。それは、たとへ再定住したくとも、貯蓄のない家族は生活再建に必要なる費用を辨ずる途がないといふ點である。

獨身者が東部に再定住するのは比較的に言つて簡單である。けれども過去三ヶ年間コミッションから貸與されたストーヴ、マットレス、ブランケットによつて炊事をなし寢起きして來た家族にとつては、獨身者の場合とは異る困難なる問題が起つて來る。斯うした家族が生活を再建するためには臺所にストーヴ、ケッチン道具、ベッド類から、東部の氣候に適合出來るやうに餘分の着物がいる。之らは僅えの必要品だけだが、夫れでも數百弗はかゝるであらうし、セキュリティー・コミッションから支給される再定住補助金などでは如何にしても間には合はないのだ。

再定住する家族に對しては家長に三十五弗、次の者に二十五弗、其他に對して少額宛の補助金が支給される事になつてをり、此の外に旅費と旅行中の食費が與へられる。此補助金は目的地に着いてから直にいる家族の食費やレントやらぬには間に合ふであらうが、ホームをかまへる費用には何としても足りないのである。だいたい、家族の中何らか再定住の費用のある者は先に出かけ、然うした工面の出來ない、生活再建に補助を必要とする家族は後に殘されてゐるのだといふことも出來るであらう。

米國側に於て此の問題が如何樣に解決されつゝあるかを見ることは興味ある事でなければならぬ。米國でも今なほ五萬三千人の日系人が轉住所内に殘つて居るが、其轉住所は本年内には全部閉鎖されることになつてゐる。而して米國側でも轉住所内に今猶殘つて居る人々はカナダ側の夫れと同じく財政的援助を必要とするものが多いのである。そこで米國政府の特別補助金として一人當り平均百八十五弗五十仙宛を支給し旅費運賃を與へてゐるのだ。

再定住プログラムを満足に遂行するためには此のくらゐの補助は當然必要といふべきであり、カナダ側に於ても、色々な理由や目的のもとに今なほビーシー州内に殘つてゐる大部分の移動者を成功裡に州外に再定住させるためには、恐らく同じ程度の援助が必要であることを見出すであらう。

●愛讀者諸氏にお知らせ

●ウィニペッグ市に移轉することになつたニューカナデアンは來週は發行日を早めて十九日にカズローからの最後の新聞を出し直に荷造りして二十五日に送り出し、八月號めからはウィニペッグで發行を續ける豫定にしてゐます。

●それで、大体七月二十日以後に發送される手紙類は次の新しいアドレスにして下さい。尤もカズローに着いた手紙類は直にウィニペッグの方に廻送して貰ふやうに手配をしてありますから返戻されたり紛失することはないから心配はありません。

The New Canadian,
50½ Talbot Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

●在加の日系人全部のための機關紙として努力しさゝる本紙を御愛讀下さる事に對して厚く感謝すると共に今後とも一層の御支援を御願ひ申上げます。人事消息、各種の通信、意見、作品など御遠慮なく何卒一段と活潑に御投送つて下さい。

ニューカナデアン

レモンクリークの愛讀者諸氏へ

●從來レモンクリークでニューカナデアンの配達、集金等の世話をして居て下さつた立石氏が他へ移られるので今後は田邊團藏氏に一切の世話をお願ひすることになりました。

●新聞代の拂込や廣告申込や紙上への發表事項等は田邊氏の方へお屆け下さい。何卒一層の御支援と御協力をお願ひ申上げます。

ニューカナデアン

ペイファームの愛讀者諸氏へ

●先週までペイファームでニューカナデアンの配達、集金等の世話をして居て下さつた後藤氏が東部へ移轉されましたので今後はタト井上氏に一切の世話をお願ひすることになりました。新聞代の拂込や他への移轉の場合の通知なども井上氏の方へして下さい。何らか一層の御支援と御協力をお願ひします。

ニューカナデアン

メモランダム

「ベビー・ボーナス」

カナダで初めて實施される子供扶助料の第一回のチェックは七月十五日から郵送を開始される筈だが、之によりカナダ内の十六歳以下の子供が受ける一ヶ年間のボーナスは二億五千萬弗以上になる見込である。聯邦政府保健福祉省の發表では六月廿八日までに子供扶助料下附方の登録をした家族數は百二十七萬四千近くで十六歳以下の子どものある家庭は其數の八六・八パーセントに達してをり一家平均月十六弗宛のボーナスとして約二千萬弗宛毎月支拂はれる豫定である。

ところが此の子供扶助料は其の法律の中に「扶助料は子供等の養育や教育等を主として彼等の向上のために使ふべきものである」と明記されてある如く、子供等の生活を豐かにするためのものであるのだが、保健福祉省も此點に關しては特に「子供扶助法を實施するに至つた精神からして、扶助料のチェックは子供等の事に關して主たる關心を持つ母親達が受取り之を始末すべきものだと考へられる」と聲明し、此金が親達の享樂の費用などに決して使はるべきでない事を注意してゐる。扶助料の月額は次の通り

△六歳以下五弗△六歳から九歳迄六弗△十歳から十二歳迄七弗△十三歳から十五歳迄八弗▲五人以上の子供の場合は五番目は一弗、六番目と七番目は三弗宛減額することになつてゐる。

これはヒドすぎる

最近ニウデンヴァーから他のセンターへ移つた人で出發前に其畑の野菜類を全部引抜き其上窓ガラスを粉々にしてまき散らし、給きへ屋内に引込んである水道を開放しの儘で出て行つたため屋内は水浸しといふ有樣だつた家が二軒あつたのでローカル監督は家屋に對する損害賠償金廿弗宛を支拂はせる樣先方の監督に打電したといふ事件があつたといふ情報がある。如何なる理由があつたにもせよ他人お互の迷惑を顧みようとしない斯うした事は慎むべきだ。

●カナダに留まる事になつて未だ政府居住地に居る方々には、今後の事につき色々の希望や意見や要求があるでせう。率直にドシドシと意見を書送つて下さい。

結婚御挨拶

長男 渡邊義信
長女 上信マサエ

右兩名儀村上勝次氏の仲介にて婚約中の處六月三十日自宅にて結婚式を擧行致しましたから此段ご披露申上げ兩名の爲め將來を宜敷くご指導下さるやうお願ひ申し上げます

オンタリオ州ハミルトン
渡邊殷次
同 スエ
上信ヨシノ
85 Cathcart St.
Hamilton Ont.

御禮

私共一家御地在住中は皆さまより一方ならぬご厚情に預り有難く御禮申上ます住み馴れた満三ヶ年の懐しき皆様と又お別れしなければならぬ時代の變遷を遺憾に想ひます程遠からぬニウデンヴァーの事とてご來村の節はご立寄り下さいませ一々參上ご挨拶申上る可き處急遽の出立の爲め其意を得ず失禮紙上を以てご挨拶申上ると共に皆様方の御自愛とご健康をおいのり申上ます

七月七日
加藤イカ
同 庸一
同 君子

レモンクリークの皆様

御禮

過去三ヶ年間御地在留中はみな様より一方ならぬ御厚情に預り今回ローズベリーへ移るにつきましては色々と親切にお世話下され出發に際しては態々お見送り下さいまして有難うございました一々お禮状を差上げるべき處でございますが其意を得ませんので取あへず紙上を以て篤く御禮申上げみな様のご健康を祈り上げます

六月三十日
増田初太郎
同
同 美代子

タシメ在留御一同様

御禮

過去三ヶ年間タシメ在留中はなみならぬご厚情に預り今回ニウデンヴァーへ再移動するにつき種々親切なるお世話に相成り出發に際しては態々お見送り下され感謝に堪えません五日午前零時十分出發同日午後十一時半到着致しました不取敢紙上を以て篤く御禮申上げみなさまの御健康を祈り上げます

七月六日
遠藤寅七
同 ヒサ子

タシメの皆様

御禮

御地在留中は色々とご厚情に預り今回ニューデンヴァーへ移轉に際しても何彼と御世話になりお見送り下されて有難くお心づかいに預りお禮申上げます月二十八日無事着致しましたから紙上を以て御禮申上ると共に皆々様のご多幸をお祈り申上げます

ニウデンバー
有門常太郎
同 シヅ
同 ミナ

タシメ在留御一同様

御禮

御地在留中は一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回急病者療養のためオンタリオ州に出發するにつきましては態々お見送り下され有難く重ねて厚く多大なるご配慮を賜りまして上ますと共にみなさまの御多幸をお祈り致します

七月十一日
望月重子
同

ニウデンヴァー在住御一同様

御禮

御地在留中はみなさまより一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回タシメへ移轉に際しては何から何までご配慮に預り殊に態々お見送り下され有難く感謝に堪えません紙上を以て御禮申上げますと共に御健康をお祈り申上ます

七月四日
水野新太郎
家族一同

ニウデンヴァーの皆様

御禮

御地在留中は一方ならぬお世話に預り今回スローカンへ移轉につき數々のご配慮を賜り又心より厚くお禮申上げます態々お見送り下され有難く重ねて紙上を以て御禮申上げますと共にみな様の幸福をお祈り致します

七月七日
高橋一吉
家族一同

ニューデンヴァー在留御一同様

御禮

在留中に皆様から一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回モントリオールへ出發に際しましても多忙中お見送り下され且つ色々の御餞別まで頂き有難く厚く御禮申上げます不取敢紙上を以て御禮申上げ皆様のご多幸をお祈り致します

七月四日
長岡

グリーンウッドの皆々様

デモクラシーと日系カナダ人

日系人取扱で大なる試錬に會つてゐるカナダの建國精神

不幸にして人種的偏見を事とするナチスの主義はヒットラーと共に終熄しなかった。人種的差別に對する戰ひは續けられなければならぬが、今日のカナダに於て其の戰線の中心點は日系カナダ人取扱ひに關する事である。これは何も新しい問題ではない。戰爭開始のずつと以前から、日系カナダ人は他の人種系統に屬する市民に對しては行はれなかった制束の下にしいられてきたのである。戰爭は此の事態を一層深刻化し、今日に於てはカナダのデモクラシーは「一体吾等は皆か日系カナダ人を市民として取扱はうとしてゐるのか、それとも彼等の人種系統のみの理由を以て彼らに對する差別を續けて行かうとするのであるか？」といふ大きな試錬にかけられてゐるのだと云ふも過言でない迄になつてゐるのだ。

現在カナダ内には二萬三千八百八十六人の日系人が居り其中一萬七千九百八十人は出生又は歸化による加奈陀市民である。日系人は一九〇〇年前後から低賃金勞働者の要素とするために渡航を奨勵し其の爲によつてカナダに入つて來るやうになつた。此の「紳士協約」が移入を結果が生じた結果一九〇八年に制限が加へられ更に一九二三年に之は一層嚴重なものとなり一九二八年には日本政府が日本移民を年との間に在住日本人移民は一ヶ年百五十人に限るといふ協約を作り之は今次の開戰まで續けられた。今日迄カナダに在る日本人が合法的に此國に入つて來たものであるといふ點は記憶すべき重要事である。一九三八年に所謂不正入國調査のために任命されたスレーサイド委員會は斯る非難は「全然根據のないこと」であると言明した。逆に記憶すべき重要事は二萬四千の日系人中一萬四千六百九十四人は此國生れでカナダ以外には母國をもたないのを待つてゐないといふ事である。

日系人は自然の傾向として晩香坡の周邊に定着した。開戰當時ビーシー州以東に住んで居た者は僅に六百五十人であつた。カナダの全人口に比し一パーセントといふ點で目立つ。同州人口の約三パーセントに當つてゐたのだ。

美徳が却って反感のタネ

不幸にして日系人の美徳は彼等に對する反感となつた。彼らの勤勉さは白人と比して低い賃金で働き、日系人の美徳は彼等の生活標準の低さからなつた。彼らの勤勉さ以上に日本人は彼等の生活標準の低さ、日本人が商業を始めると白人の競爭者は彼らの生活標準を利用した。つまり日系人は白人に代つて働いて行くやうにさせてやつたがよいと感じたからである。日本人の生活が完全にカナダの社會の間に自ら受容されぬので日系人は商業を始めると彼等はビーシー州では東洋人系の者に對する政治上の機會が與へられず、此の制束は自動的に日系人が行使する選擧權を拒否した。日系人が選擧に参加する事を禁じてゐる。彼らは大部分が主として漁業、伐木業、農業に雇傭された職業であつたが故に、大概の者は小賣商を始めたが、後成功した。日系人は勤儉で清潔で正直で際立つて勤勉で賢い。不況時代にも救濟を受けた者は少く僅で、一九三一年の國勢調査の際にも刑務所に在つた者は一人であつた程だ。

カナダに入つて來た日本人移民は初め日本は持って來す且つ多くの場合慣れた職業であつた故に、彼らは主として漁業、伐木業、農業に働いた。其後成功者は小賣商を始めたが大概は成功した。

……たが日本人は若くして商業や商業の許されてゐない職業やパブリック・ウォークに就く事を許されてゐない。之らの制束や社會的の隔離が存在する故に多くの日本人は彼らの子供を公立學校の放課後に日本語學校に通はせたのである。それは彼等がカナダの生活に完全に受容されぬので日本人社會の間に自ら交はれるやうにさせてやつたがよいと感じたからである。

パール・ハーバーと共にビーシー州でくすぶつてゐた反日感情は遂に燃えあがつた。部分的には「安全」の理由から、そして部分的には「愛國者」ビーシー州の過激なる「愛國主義者」の影響から日本人を防護するため、領政府は沿岸から日本人すべてを移動させることに決定した。彼らの大部分はビーシー州内陸の元の鑛業地だつた「ゴーストタウン」に設けられた種住所に移された。

財産賣却に加へて多くの制束

移動後日本人財産の總ては敵産管理局の管理に移され、不動産とも賣却處分に附されたが、其の値段たるや多くの場合實際の價値よりも遙に低いものであつた。而も此の財産たるや保護のためにのみカストディアンに委託してあつたものなのだ。強制的移動と財産の賣却處分に加へて日系カナダ人に對しては、獨逸人やイタリー人乃至は所謂敵國系人の中に在る者には加へられなかつた多くの制束が賦課せられた。彼らは領政府の司法總長の許可なくしては如何なるプロパティーでもそれを購入する事も借る事も禁じられた（後で一年以内に限りリース……）。

此の制束に附して日系カナダ人はビーシー州の他の場合は州は特別許可證なくして州境を越す事を禁じた。開戰當初多くの日系カナダ人は軍隊に志願したが人種の故のみを以て之を拒否された。昨年の夏にはオタワ議會の議案第百三十五號により、一九四一年十二月七日以後にビーシー州から移動した日系人は一時の間その市民権として殆どの他は総ての選擧に投票する事を禁じた。此の條項たるや議會を通過して下院で氣付かなかつたらしい法の上に挿入されたものであつたので全國的な抗議が起つた。此の條項は上院で削除されたものとして「前の頒選擧」に投票し得る」ことに變更されたが、日系人の大部分は前の選擧の時には受投權を許されないとビーシー州の行使は出來ないのである。斯てビーシー州の人種的差別は遂に全國的にひろげられたのだ。

再定住を達成する上の障害の數々

一九四二年以來オタワ政府は移動能力ある日系人をカナダ東部に再定住させる方策をとつてゐる。平原州の農場に移つた者が約三千五百人で他はオンタリオやケベックに移つた。昔からの……の……ジョーダキャンプ……は都市に移され少數のビジネスマンや熟練工は都市に移り婦人で家事や看護其他の仕事に就いたが、他は鐵工所、鑄造所、工場、ラヂオ工場等で就職を見付けた者もある。日本人の動きの大体は次の表によつて知ることが出來る。

	一九四一年	一九四五年
平原州	六六四	四、七五九
オンタリオ	一四七	二、九五〇
ケベック	三七	五三三
沿海州	二	一
◆ロッキー以東	八五〇	八、二四五
◆ビーシー州	二二、三七四	一五、六一三

日系人を成功裡に再定住させるには多くの障害がある。太平洋沿岸から移動した日系カナダ人として屢次又は地方團の反對に會つて其の總ては中々にて其拒否される場合が往々にしてある。……

……（「錦賦」の……氏……より……「新聞」で轉載したのである）

グリーンウッド句會稿

第六回課題「若葉」末人選

天

青葉影割の大地を鎮める
靜ー乾き切つた夏の埃つぽい大地も若葉の影で優しく鎮められやかさより生するが、しき感覺を「大地を鎮める」の表現によつてくみ取る事が出來る。夏の朝の爽快な趣味があふれる

森田軒子

地

吹き上げる風の光りやわかば山
靜ー吹かるゝわかばが光つてゐるのを景が光りてゐると見た詩人の鋭敏な靜觀の態度がある。作者は山の肌に芽吹き上げる風を見入つてゐるのであ

千葉静葉

人

影ゆ若葉の色に匂はしく
靜ーー静まり返つた千じんの岩、たくの水の岸の巨石あわかば、かぐして青一色に包まれて深い其のものである。段階又暑き巌あれど向わかばの明るさを失はず一讀靜閑の感に打たれる

三井月鏡

秀逸五句

一 若緑を貫く山の鶴わかば哉 西村登美

二 風わかば巻葉として目を謝す 中町夢人

三 朝晴れの玄武り行く谷若葉 三浦浦人

四 陽光今年の若葉を射て過ぐ 三浦浦人

五 校門を濡櫻わかばかな インターナル 晴風

作

力山のわかば青やぐに雨後の朝 志摩 要

朝の光泄めわかばの青に澄む 狩谷秋天

黎明にしつとりとした谷わかば 磯村一歩

汽車の笛渡し吃びと深わかば 狩谷秋天

見はるかす……ごご若葉の香に蓋 川本震風

窓の灯に映えて若ばの靜かなり 志摩 要

晴れ日の香に立つ雨や里谷葉 西村登美

ピアノ漏る窓深々とわかばかな 上釜ケイ子

美しき里となりけりわかばして 神田穂波

君は風入れて清しき客間かな 光 郎

山深く住みて湖畔の若ばかな 濱野初江

長雨の晴れて若ばの朝心 宇野一柳

一景はカメラの中や若ば山 川本震風

忠魂の石碑消たり雨若葉 宮崎梅笑

夜雨晴れて全山若葉の青に濡れ 選者吟

選後に

厳募句百七十六句中より前記二十を佳吟と思ひて茲に採録する。尚此の他に感心多かりしも紙面の都合上省略、前述以外の入選句は會報にて發表する。第七回課題は『清水』一人五句限、締切七月三十一日。選者佐野末人、投ぎん所エム三井

M. Mitsui, P. O. Box 432, Greenwood, B. C.

DEMOCRACY AND THE JAPANESE CANADIAN

By Edith Fowke and F. G. Watson in the Canadian Forum

Unfortunately the Nazi theories of racism were not ended along with Hitler. The fight against race discrimination must go on, and in Canada today the crucial front is the treatment of the Japanese Canadians. This is no new problem. Long before the war, Canadian citizens of Japanese origin suffered under restrictions which did not prevail against citizens of other racial origins. The war has intensified a painful situation, and today it is no exaggeration to say that the acid test of Canadian democracy is: Are we going to treat our Japanese Canadians as citizens or are we going to continue to discriminate against them solely on account of their racial origin?

LEGAL ENTRY

There are in Canada today 23,886 persons of Japanese origin of whom 17,980 are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. The Japanese began to come to Canada around 1900, encouraged by industrialists and others who desired them as a source of cheap labor. Protests against the importation of "contract labor" resulted in restrictions being imposed in 1908 and made more stringent in 1923. Then in 1928 the Canadian government made an agreement with the Japanese government limiting the annual Japanese immigration to 150—an arrangement which continued until the outbreak of war. It is important to remember today that the Japanese who came to Canada from Japan entered this country legally. (In 1938 the Keenleyside Committee, appointed to investigate charges of illegal entry, declared such charges "false both in detail and substance.") It is even more important to remember that 14,694 of the 24,000 Japanese now in Canada were born in this country and have no other homeland.

The Japanese naturally settled mainly around Vancouver. At the outbreak of war only 850 lived east of British Columbia. Comprising less than one per cent of the total population of Canada, the Japanese Canadians made up some three per cent of British Columbia's population.

A CLEAR RECORD

Because they usually came to Canada with very little capital, and many professions were closed to them, the Japanese Canadians worked mainly at fishing, logging, farming, or unskilled manual labor. Later some established small businesses in which they proved very successful. As a group they are noted for thrift, cleanliness and honesty, and are conspicuously industrious and intelligent. During the depression very few Japanese Canadians were on relief, and at the time of the 1931 census only one was in jail.

Unfortunately their very virtues are the cause of much of the antagonism against them. Their industry and intelligence have caused the people of British Columbia to regard them as an economic threat. Because employers used them as a source of cheap labor, workers feared that their own standard of living would be imperilled, and when they began to trade they incurred the hostility of the middle classes.

British Columbia denies the vote to citizens of Oriental origin (except those who fought in World War I), thus attaining the distinction of being the only part of North America to discriminate in this way. This restriction automatically barred Japanese Canadians from professions such as law and pharmacy where eligibility to vote is a requirement. Also they were not allowed to work in provincial or municipal services or on public works. It was because of these and social barriers that many Japanese parents sent their children to schools where the Japanese language was taught in the evenings, feeling that as they were not accepted in the Japanese Canadian group.

With Pearl Harbor the smouldering hostility in British Columbia burst into flame. Partly for "security" reasons and partly to protect the Japanese against violence from rabid B.C. "patriots," the Dominion government decided to evacuate all Japanese from the west coast region. Most of them were herded into relocation centres set up in old mining "ghost towns" in the interior of B.C.: first at Greenwood, Slocan City, New Denver, Rosebery, Sandon, and Kaslo, and later at Lemon Creek and Tashme.

After the evacuation all Japanese property, both real and personal, was sold, most of it at prices far below its actual value, although this property had been entrusted to a custodian on the condition that he was to exercise protective control only.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS

In addition to the forced evacuation and sale of their property, a number of new restrictions were imposed upon Japanese Canadians which were not imposed upon Germans, Italians, or persons belonging to other so-called enemy groups. They were forbidden to buy or rent any property without the permission of the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of the province involved. (Later this was amended to allow leases for less than one year.) Another order-in-council prohibited all persons of Japanese race from crossing a provincial boundary without a special permit.

At the outbreak of war many Japanese Canadians volunteered for service in the armed forces but were refused solely because of their race. This policy of the Canadian government compares unfavorably with that of the United States where Japanese Americans are accepted into the army and have won many awards for bravery in action.

Last summer a clause tacked on to Bill 135, which set forth regulations for the forthcoming federal election, disqualified persons of Japanese race who moved from B.C. after December 7, 1941, from voting in the federal election unless they had served in the Canadian armed forces. This clause apparently escaped notice in the House of Commons until the bill had been passed, but then a nation-wide protest by prominent individuals and organizations reached Ottawa. Because of this unexpected expression of public sentiment, the Senate sent the bill back to the House, where it was amended to permit anyone who voted in the last federal election to vote in the next one. Even this amendment, however, disfranchised the majority of Japanese Canadians, because at the time of the last election they were living in B.C. where they could not vote. Thus B.C.'s racial discrimination is being perpetuated across Canada.

DISPERSAL POLICY

Since 1942 the government has applied a policy of dispersal to employable Japanese. Placement offices were set up at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Ft. William, Toronto, and Montreal to cooperate with Selective Service in placing Japanese Canadians in essential work in eastern Canada.

Some 3,500 were directed to the prairies in family groups. Others left their homes on the west coast for work in Ontario and Quebec. A number of young men were sent to sugar beet camps, road camps, or bush camps, and a few businessmen and skilled workers to Ontario cities. Some women went to domestic and nursery service, and others found employment in steel plants, foundries, chemical works, and radio factories.

The extent of the movement eastward is indicated by the following table showing the distribution of Japanese Canadians:

	1941	1945
Prairies	664	4,759
Ontario	147	4,750
Quebec	37	535
Maritimes	2	1
Total east of Rockies	850	8,245
B. C.	22,374	15,613

There are many obstacles in the way of successful resettlement. The Japanese Canadians who have moved from the Pacific Coast are frequently denied employment in the types of work for which they have been trained because of discrimination on the part of employees or employers. A number have been refused business licenses by certain municipal councils merely on the basis of their racial origin, and others have been refused admittance to universities. Some municipalities—notably Toronto and Hamilton, are now entirely closed to Japanese Canadians, and housing restrictions prevent them from entering the leading war production cities where they would find more suitable employment and where antagonisms would not be as sharp as in smaller centres.

Despite these obstacles, the majority of the Japanese Canadians who have moved east have made a good beginning in adjusting themselves. Employers have been well pleased with their work, and they are winning the respect of the people in the different centres where they have resettled through their participation in normal community activities such as labor unions, churches, and youth groups.

Nevertheless, many Japanese Canadians have hesitated to leave the relocation centres and move eastward. Among the factors contributing to this reluctance is the hope that they might be able to return to the coast, their sense of injustice at the treatment meted out to them by the government, a fear of insecurity and isolation, and uneasiness caused by stories of discrimination and hostility in eastern Canada.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

On August 5 last, Prime Minister King outlined the policy of his government toward the Japanese Canadians in a speech in the House of Commons. In brief, he indicated that no further immigration of Japanese would be permitted; that those found to be disloyal would be deported, and that the remainder of those now in Canada would be dispersed across the country. He stated that "a quasi-judicial commission" would be established "to examine the background, loyalties, and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada and to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here." To prevent those found to be loyal concentrating once more in British Columbia, he suggested that they would be "given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere" and that a maximum would be set on the number allowed to return to British Columbia.

The speech as a whole was moderate in tone and was generally hailed as a step in the right direction. Until Canada has conquered her race prejudice it is probably better not to admit any more Japanese, and there is little disagreement about the wisdom of dispersing those already here more or less evenly throughout Canada. However, it seems unjust and unnecessary to subject all Japanese Canadians to investigation by a commission when, in the same speech, the Prime Minister himself said: "It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war."

In general, however, the policy outlined by Mr. King was fairly acceptable, but in the following months little was done to implement it.

Then in February, 1945, the government introduced a "voluntary repatriation" plan under which all persons of Japanese ancestry were offered the choice of making "voluntary application to go to Japan after the war or sooner where this can be arranged," or re-establishing themselves east of the Rockies. The Japanese Canadians can hardly be accused of being unnaturally suspicious if they read a threat into the words: "Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal." In effect, the Japanese were being given the alternatives of deportation to a land most of them have never seen, or settlement in strange and hostile neighborhood on pain of being judged disloyal.

Members of the R.C.M.P. visited every relocation centre to take applications for "voluntary repatriation" (the word is a misnomer, since most Japanese Canadians have never been in Japan and hence cannot be sent back). The Government offered all those who signed the application free transportation and promised that the proceeds from the sale of their property in Canada would be transferred to their account in Japan.

URGE JUST SOLUTION

The survey was completed early in May. While no official figures have been released, The New Canadian stated on May 16 that seven out of every ten Japanese in B. C. had signed the application to go to Japan. In some of the relocation centres the figure was as high as ninety per cent. A later issue of The New Canadian reported that some 10,000 Japanese, including nationals, Canadian-born, and naturalized Canadians, were involved.

It is difficult to believe that this result was entirely voluntary. Remember that over sixty per cent of the Japanese in Canada were born here. These Nisei, who have grown up in Canada, gone to Canadian schools, and absorbed Canadian culture, have no more in common with Japan than any second generation Canadian has with the country of his parents.

There seems little doubt that the majority of those who signed did so not because they want to go to war-ravaged Japan but because even that seemed less repugnant than the prospect of trying to re-establish themselves in Canada in the face of the existing restrictions, discrimination, and hostility.

While the exportation of some seven to ten thousand Canadian citizens might simplify the Gov-

(Please Turn to Page 8)

"LIL SHANGHAI"

Continued from Page 1

of changes that have taken place on 200 and 300 blocks, Powell Street:

200 BLOCK SOUTH SIDE

Formerly	At Present
Takahara Co.	Chinese Shoe Store
Yamazaki Watch	Chinese Store
Murakami Photo	Warehouse
Anglo-Japan Co.	Chinese Cleaner
Shinkota's Dress Mfg.	Hat Shop
Ogura Laundry	Chinese Laundry
Hinode	Chinese Shoyu store
Marukoshi Trans.	Dwelling
Ozawa Shoe Store	Chinese groc.
Bunka Shokai	Vacant
Barber Shop	Vacant
[illegible]	Dwelling
Chaki Fish Mkt.	Dwelling
Shigematsu Trans.	Chin. theatre
Nakamura Flower Shop	Dwelling

200 BLOCK NORTH SIDE

Formerly	At Present
[illegible]'s	Chinese management
Safety [illegible]	New management
Murakamiya [illegible]	Vacant
Matsumiya grocery	Chin. grocery
Tokiwa Barber Shop	Vacant
Seishindo	Dwelling
Ippuku	Dwelling
Showa Taxi	Dwelling
Komura Bros.	Chin. grocery

300 BLOCK SOUTH SIDE

Formerly	At Present
Kawasaki Confect.	Fruit store
Tanaka Bicycle shop	Dwelling
Shigematsu Flower shop	Dwelling
Fuji Chop Suey	Dwelling
Furuya	Chinese Pool room
Musashiya Confect.	Dwelling
Okumura Real Estate	Shoeshine
Kato Shoe store	[illegible]
Empress Cafe	Chin. restaurant
Nabata Shoe store	Chin. confect.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chin. restaurant
[illegible]	[illegible]
Akiyama Hardware	[illegible]
[illegible]	Vacant
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2nd Hand store
New Fish Mkt.	2nd Hand store
Bark	Auctioneer's store

300 BLOCK NORTH SIDE

Formerly	At Present
Taishodo	Chinese Pool room
Hayami Radio shop	Church
Miyazaki	Egg wholesalers
Ninij Drug store	Dwelling
Maikawa Fish Mkt.	Under repair
Ebisuzaki	Carpenter's shop
Star Fish Mkt.	Plumbers
Kasuga Confect.	Vacant
Uchida	2nd Hand store
Sasaki Confect.	Chin. cleaners
Optometrist	Weighing store
Maikawa	Vacant
Shiomi Confect.	Confectionery
Saito Tailor	Dwelling
Powell Drug store	Unchanged

THE HEARST PRESS

"As far as [illegible] U. S. papers [illegible] the [illegible] in Joe E. Brown's (see first column [illegible]) [illegible] was on his statement on Japanese Americans. Hearst's [illegible] San Francisco Examiner, however, [illegible] Brown [illegible] one line about Brown's statement [illegible] GI condemnation of racial [illegible] in California," the Pacific Citizen noted. (The Hearst newspapers known as the "yellow journals", has been, and is violently anti-Japanese.)

Movie Star Says GIs Deplore Racism

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — American soldiers on the front-lines in the war against Japan strongly condemn discriminatory treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States, Joe E. Brown, noted film comedian, declared here June 22 on his return from a 35,000 mile tour of Pacific fronts.

"As for the [illegible] of Nisei here," Brown was quoted as saying, "they think it's terrible. They think it's [illegible]. [illegible] a number of [illegible] [illegible] as they [illegible]"

Brown [illegible] that several Japanese Americans [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Japanese had been found dressed in American uniforms.

The [illegible] noted that "the boys in the Pacific fighting fronts don't hate the Japanese like the people here."

OBITUARY

SOTOJIRO TERAMURA

The death is reported of Sotojiro Teramura, aged 59, who passed away on July 6 in New Denver, B.C.

Final funeral services were held on July 8 at the New Denver Buddhist Church. Reverends S. Asaka and D. [illegible] were in charge of the services.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD FOR MRS. [illegible] IN TORONTO

Memorial [illegible] held at the [illegible] Toronto, Ont. [illegible] Mrs. Y. [illegible] Oda and Mrs. [illegible] the [illegible] away after a [illegible] the latter who died following severe injuries sustained while at work in the B. C. Security Commission Wood Fuel Project in Kaslo, B.C., last summer.

Rev. K. Shimizu was minister in charge of the services.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama — Publisher
Kasey Oyama — Editor
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month — $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Reestablishing the Families

A steady stream of evacuees continues to move east of the Rockies from the interior housing centres in B. C. Loaded with hand baggages they appear for the last time at the bus stations and wave their last goodbyes to their friends and familiar scenes.

But thousands are still left in the housing centres. Among them are Japanese nationals, naturalized persons, and persons born in Canada. Many of them have signed forms requesting repatriation, and of these some wish to return to Japan, while a greater number is believed to have signed to avoid being sent east of the Rockies.

Various reasons have been advanced to explain the reluctance of the evacuees to go East—fear of insecurity in the unknown territory, unwillingness to leave the immediate security of the interior towns, hope of returning to the coast, etc. Becoming more evident as the relocation progresses, however, is another more concrete obstacle, and that is the inability of families without savings to meet the financial outlays required in reestablishing itself.

The reestablishment of single persons is a relatively simple matter, but the reestablishment of families who, for the past three years, have been cooking on Commission issued stoves, and have been sleeping on wooden bunks using Commission issued mattresses and blankets, is a more difficult problem. To reestablish itself, such families will need immediately, a cook stove, some kitchen furnitures, beds, and bedding. They will also need additional clothing in the east where the climate is more extreme. These are only bare necessities, but it means a few hundred dollars outlay for which the placements allowances provided by the Security Commission are inadequate.

The placement allowance consists of a flat rate of $35 for the first member of the family, $25 for the second member, and diminishing rates for the others (in addition to free transportation and a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit). These allowances though enough to meet the immediate expenses of the family for food and rent are obviously not enough to meet the expenses involved in setting up a home.

And it may be pointed out that, generally speaking, families with means have been among the first to move out of the housing centres, while the less fortunate, the families who will need assistance in reestablishing itself, have been left.

It is interesting to note how a parallel situation has been met and is being solved in the United States. There, it is proposed to close the relocation centres by the end of the year, involving the reestablishment of 53,000 persons still remaining in the relocation centres. There, as in Canada, many of the families left in the centres need financial assistance. To assist these needy cases, the War Relocation Authority which is handling the relocation of the evacuees is making special grants which is expected to average $185.50 per person (in addition to free transportation) to be paid through welfare agencies.

It can readily be seen that such grants are a necessary part of a sound relocation program, and a similar measure will probably be found necessary in Canada if the substantial section of the evacuees now remaining in B. C. [illegible] [illegible] reestablished [illegible]

PREJUDICE IS CONTAGIOUS

(From U.S. Department's [illegible] No. [illegible])

[illegible]

Tattling . . .

By N. M.

On Saturday nights, many people get drunk if they can get hold of liquor. People everywhere do it, and Kaslo is no exception. Last Saturday night, there were many who were in an intoxicated condition.

We were having hamburgers with coffee at the Tompson's Cafe that night. Tompson's Cafe is a rather shabby looking place with none of the fixtures of a modern cafe. But their food is good and they do a thriving business catering mostly to tourists. Proof of prosperous times is indicated in the ultra-modern neon sign which bears the legend "Tompson's Cafe" in green and a red arrow which flicks on and off and points into the cafe.

Men in state of inebriation were staggering and lumbering in and out of the cafe. Loud laughter and loud voices filled the length of the room. There was clanking of cups against saucers and the air was blue with cigarette smoke and the whole place had the atmosphere of a saloon one usually sees depicted in the movies.

The people were feeling very happy and comradely. Many of them stopped by our booth and we exchanged greetings even though we didn't know any of them.

A slight man with greying hair on which a hat was perched at a rakish angle stopped by our booth and teetered dangerously on his toes and heels. He lurched toward us and leaned on our table.

Y'know, he said in a thick voice pointing a wavering, unsteady finger at us, y'know. I like Japanese. Damn nice people Japanese. Yeah, yeah, we smiled.

I mean it, he said. His bleary, blood shot eyes looked almost pleadingly at us. Yesshir, I like you Japanese, he repeated and dragged himself up wearily and stumbled away.

His feelings seemed hurt by our uninterested attitude even though he was "high". I was sorry too because he seemed sincere.

* * *

THE CHANGING SCENE

The scene in Kaslo is changing.

The old residents have left for other centres in the east or to other interior housing centres. New faces are to be seen everywhere, most of which are strange and unknown.

On feels like a stranger in his own "home" town.

* * *

RATIONING

The proposed meat rationing will hit some people hard. Many have said that the rationing of meat will affect them more than the butter rationing.

But evacuee housewives are more concerned over the shortage of rice. They have faced a rice famine for the past few months when the last of their supplies were used up. When the closure of this centre was announced early this spring, the local groceries [illegible] their complete stock to the clamoring housewives in the Slocan Valley. Now with more and more transferees [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE STORM

[illegible]

Ku Klux Kluxing on the West Coast

Collier's July 14, 1945

A thing called the Japanese Exclusion League has reared its head on the West Coast, apparently rounded up some cash somewhere and begun a drive "dedicated to legally, peaceably and permanently ridding this coast and ultimately this country of the Japs."

It means Japanese Americans, who are Americans as fully as any of the rest of us, and many of whom have fought with great gallantry in this war on our side. The Japanese Exclusion League's official publication sports on its front page some anti-Japanese remarks by Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur, neither of whom to our best knowledge ever has advocated the deportation of American Japanese or the grabbing of their property by self-styled American patriots. These warriors believe in fighting the Japanese, not in fighting fellow Americans, and are doing rather a good job of it up to the present writing.

The Japanese Exclusion League is one thing we could have expected to grow out of this war. We got the Ku Klux Klan, among other things, out of the first World War, and it sold memberships and hoods and nightshirts to a considerable number of hoodlums, infantile adults, born joiners and chronic suckers. It lived on hatred of Catholics, Jews and Negroes. The Japanese Exclusion League no doubt will round up quite a number of present-day carbon copies of the 1919-25 Ku-Kluxers. The whole thing is most regrettable, and something for Americans to be ashamed of.

It is most encouraging, however, to learn that strong opposition to the Japanese Exclusion League is springing up in areas thus far contaminated by it. Organizations are being formed to combat it legally; local officials in numerous places are being encouraged by influential citizens to do their duty against terrorists; and soon.

And that is the best way to fight such movements. When influential people in any given community actively oppose Ku-Kluxism in any of its numerous forms, that community rarely suffers from Ku-Kluxism. Which is a tip to influential people up and down the West Coast. They can choke off this Japanese Exclusion League business if they will, though it may take a little time and it certainly will take some courage.

U.S. Evacuees are Going Home

It was three years ago that heavily-laden evacuee trains moved slowly into the heartless desolation of the relocation centres. Train after train stopped at the centre gates, disgorging hundreds of evacuees, who stared with bewilderment upon their wartime homes.

They had hoped for the best, perhaps, but there was only the limitless expanse of desert before them, with tarpaper houses stretched endlessly in monotonous design. The air was stifling hot, and the dust lay thick. And though the desert stretched on for more miles than one could see, there was a barbed-wired fence to set the limits of the evacuees' movements.

Today there are new evacuee trains riding the shining rails east and west, and hope is a passenger in every car, as once despair rode in 1942.

There are no MPs riding the cars today to keep the passengers on the trains. There are no family numbers, and there is no compulsion.

The life of waiting is over, for the evacuees are going home again. Farmers whose hands have long been stilled are aching to handle the earth of their own fields. The business men are planning new signs for their long-closed shops.

Threats and intimidation have not frightened them, nor the many incidents that have been reported against Americans of Japanese ancestry. For it is only the violent incident that makes headlines, not the regular, peaceful day-to-day living fo the successfully relocated.

There is every indication that the future Japanese American population of the West Coast will never reach its pre-war heights of 112,000. Doubtless the vast majority of those now in the East and the Midwest will make their homes there permanently.

Two years ago Director Dillon Myer of the WRA declared that the primary aim of the War Relocation Authority was to "work itself out of business." Today it would appear that the WRA is doing that with success. The camps are emptying rapidly at a greatly accelerated rate. A year ago relocation concerned a handful of people moved each week to Eastern cities. Today's relocation concerns hundreds moved each week in special evacuee coaches, moving both east and westward toward home.

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ernment's problem, it is hardly the solution that a democracy should choose.

There is no simple nor easy solution; but certain things must be done now if the problem is ever to be solved. At the present time a number of groups, under the leadership of the Japanese origin and to grant them their full rights. In particular they urge the Government to lift all restrictions which have singled the Japanese Canadians out for discriminatory treatment [illegible]

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themselves in those lines of work for which they are fitted, to bring pressure to bear on provinces and municipalities to encourage permanent settlement; to inform those Canadian citizens who have signed the application to go to Japan that they are free to reverse their decision; and to encourage Japanese nationals to remain in Canada and take out Canadian citizenship after the war, to avoid breaking up families. Already petitions have been sent by the Y.M.C.A., the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the [illegible] Conference of the United Church, the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the standards of our [illegible] [illegible] the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."